To Sunscarnens .- City subscribers of the Daily Hen alo, who may want the Sunday edition, without it served on that day, can be supplied by the carriers on Monday Morning. The Sunday edition has all the news that transpires on Saturday-which is never published in Monday's paper. It costs two cents, and increases the weekly subscription to 14 cents.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT WANTED. - A Washington correspondent is wanted for the Herald du ring the next session of Congress. To a man of integrity, enterprise, activity, tact, and talent, a salary of \$15 per week up to \$30 per week, according to his quality, will be paid weekly. Applications, post paid, to be addressed to the proprietor of this paper.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS. - A series of eight letters, one each of General Hamilton, of Lalayette, of George Clinton, of General Howe and others, was published yesterday in the Sunday edition of the Herald. They are extremely interesting and curious, and may be had at the desk, or from the news-boys; price 2 cents per copy. The first number, containing a collection of these "papers" sufficient to fill a sheet, will be published in the shape of an Extra in a lew days; price 64

ASTOUNDING OFERATION OF THE BANKRUPT LAW -A RADICAL REVOLUTION IN SOCIETY .- The ope ration of the new Bankrupt Law is beginning to create one of the deepest and most radical revolutions in American society than ever was produced in any country, by a change in the organic laws. This revolution goes to the very heart of the commercial, financial, and fashionable circles - but seems not to reach at all the industrious and working classes, who are comparatively economical contented, and honest—thus operating like the hurricane in the forest, sweeping down the tall oaks while the willows bend to its force. It is also law of the most radical and nullifying description, in relation to the courts acting under State authority. In our paper to-day, a most singular decision, in this point of view, will be found-in which the Court of Chancery, created by the State of New York, is entirely and effectually abolished.

This is only one sample of the principle of nullification, as organized by Congress, and operating on State authority. From the practical operation of the present Bankrupt Law, we think there can be no doubt, but we are in the commencement of one of the most quiet, intellectual, unpretending revolutions in society and in government, that ever took place in any country, with the single exception o the effect caused by the abolition of the laws of pri mogeniture in France. The revolution produced in society by the mismanagement and suspension of the banks in 1837, and their bad conduct since, was merely a preparation for that which has how begun under the Bankrupt Law. Whether this radica change in society, in legal institutions, in banking and other companies, and in moral effects, will be better or worse for the country, seems yet a doubt ful question. As far as we are able to judge, we are disposed to believe that it will be beneficial in the end. No doubt much iniquity and injustice will be perpetrated under the Bankrupt Law-and many who conceal their property and defraud their creditors, may escape punishment; but yet it may be considered certain that the revolution in society will be beneficial in the long run

A few days ago, the estates of 241 of these bank rapts were sold, the whole of which brought only \$1,500—while their debts amounted to more than a million of dollars. Others again, in several sections of the country, who have taken the benefit of the act-and got rid of debts to a large amount-yet. by some mysterious process, are able to come forth in style, exhibit much luxuriousness of life, and live at such an expense as to indicate the secret possession of much property, and great resources.

Yet with all its faults-and its doubtful results, we are not sure but the new Bankrupt System, with ome further amendments, may not be beneficial to society-to morals-to integrity, in the long run-Under its operation thus far, it has been one of th most powerful secret checks upon the banks, that has been known-compelling the rotten banks to wind up-and the sound institutions to be honest, wary and careful. It has also operated as a check on the expensive habits of fashionable society-and compelled the luxurious classes to calculate-to think-to economise-and to make the two ends of the year meet together. It will also in time, draw the line between respectability and infamy, in the business affairs of life-and operate as a moral check upon that class of society who By and by no man will trust, credit, or associate with any person, however respectable in mere appearance, without first consulting the bankrup

FOURIERISM IN POLITICS.—It appears that during the present season there is to be a remarkably novel feature in the political doings of this city, county and State. The address just published, by the Whig Young Men's Convention, indicates that the thorough and powerful spirit of Fourierism has taken possession of a large portion of the young whigs of this great State; and that this new an singular element has been introduced into the whis party to give them a high spirit of intellectuality rope, independence of thought and action, freedom from restraint, new morality, and pure philosophy.

For nearly a year past a very remarkable and extraordinary genius, named Albert Brisbane, (who travelled through France for some years, and studied Fourierism and the philosophy of the new French Social System) has been exceedingly busy in the columns of the "Tribune," in inculcating these principles into the minds of the whig young men of this State, and in calling their earnest attention and support to the Fourier doctrines. These principles thus strenuously urged from day to day through the 'Tribune," have so completely fastened and seized on the whigs throughout the State, that they have at last particularly manifested themselves in the ad dress and other matters, emanating from the recent Whig Young Men's Convention at Auburn.

The general features of this new system of so ciety, seem to be shared somewhat after the form of the United States Bank, or any other great bank or trust corporation. Instead of the obsolete system of towns, villages, hamlets, and the well known arrangements of great farm houses, the whole face of the country is to be transformed into large manu facturing shops, mighty kitchens, and splendid halls tor dancing, lectures, enting, and debating, All physical misery is to disappear, and unalloyed happiness is to pervade the country in the east and west, and north and south. The whole land is to be cut up into joint-stock farms of tremendous magnitude, managed by philosophers and directors.

All this seems most imposing; and we are not sur-prised that such fascinating appearances should have made so deep an impression upon the minds of the young whigs of this State. But there is one thing however, wanting in their new system of philosophy and Society. They have-they are to have no church !-- no clergymen ! no church service ! no appointed time for divine worship of any kind! no form of religion at all! But all is to be called phi osophy and good pudding, pure science, and tender

The force of this singular and powerful move ment will be prodigious at the next election, and what is more, the young whigs, by the aid of the Tribune, have all the merit of bringing this new system of philosophy into the code of the rank and file of their party. By this means, Albert Brisbane, Horace Greeley, and the New York Tribune, may eventually succeed in their philosophic design of revolutionizing the State of New York, and electing Mr. Bradish, at once and the same time. Great

7- Pope, who shot one of the editors of the outwille Journal," has been held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

CONTEMPT OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS - Severa wvershave requested us to commence a suit fo images against Judge Lynch and the Court of Sesons, for citing us, contrary to th statute, to answer to the complaint made of contempt, when by law there was no contempt at all. We are assured that we have a capital case, and these gentlemen pronise to conduct it for us, without any fee or reward. out merely for the honor of the movement to proect the liberty of the press against the invasion of gnorance, folly, and presumption in high places -We are assured that we could recover \$5000 at least against the Court of Sessions.

This advice is very good, and were it not for the

good feeling we entertain towards Judge Lynch, we might trouble him much. The motion on which we were cited was made by Henry M. Western and Attorney General Barker. If we could bring an acton against these gentlemen, and get a verdict accordingly, we might do so, purely out of a gene-rous desire to improve their knowledge in the science of the law-for a little improvement in that article would do them no harm. These indictments and citations for contempt of court are, however, small affairs We were fined \$350 for asserting that Noah wore a wig, was unfit to be a judge, ignorant of the law, and no ornament to the benc Well, what was the result? Hardly had we been unjustly fined, than Noah was compelled to resign the office, not on account of his wig, but from a consciousness of the very ignorance and unfitness exhibited by him.

The legislature ought to take up the law of libel, and define the rights and privileges of the press, in every respect, so that editors may know their duty,

Mr. VAN BUREN'S MOVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS -At the recent Locofoco Convention in Massachu-setts, the friends of Mr. Van Buren had secretly prepared a resolution nominating him for the Presidency, in order to take time by the forelock, and set aside Mr. Calhoun, or any other prominent locofoco. It seems, however, that the friends of Mr. Calhoun and others were on the alert, and this move

was quickly and completely put down.

We also understand that there have been several deep and secret movements attempted at the recent ward meetings in this city, having the same object in view, all of which have been prostrated by Mr. Calhoun's friends here. And at the late meeting at Tammany Hall, when Wright Hawkes (who is a friend of Mr. Calhoun's) mentioned the name of that distinguished man, the applause was quick as the lightning flash, and enthusiastic and powerful in the extreme; and Aaron Vanderpoel, who was sitting on the platform, was compelled to add, "and Van Buren too;" upon which Wright Hawkes, from courtesy, repeated the words in his speech, but the applause was faint compared to the former. These are significant signs, and mean something. And the fact is that Mr. Calhoun is making great progress with the democracy of this city and State; and his visit were in November will be an important

and eventful one.

By the by, Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, will be here soon, and it is proposed to give him a grand dinner. But what side, or what individual he means to support, is not known. His support will be backed by his State. That's worth something.

THE STABAT MATER.-The announced performance of this beautiful oratorio of Rossini's last night at St. Peter's, created an excitement throughout the city yesterday that was beyond all preceden The feeling extended not only throughout the mu sical world, but throughout the whole city. The rushing, crushing, and furor was beyond all precedent. Two hours before the performances com menced, the place was crowded to suffocation. Hundreds, and probably thousands, went away unable to obtain admittance. The performances went off with immense éclat. And this oratoriwill have to be repeated at least a dozen times be fore the public will feel satisfied; and the tickets ought to be raised to a dollar. The fact is, that we have no church music in this country or Europe that does not emanate from the Catholic church And what adds to the excitement on this occasion. is the fact that this is the first sacred music which Rossini has written. It is a great sacred Catholic song, or hymn, divided into ten parts; the charac ter of the music being different in each part, giving full scope to the powers of this great master. The pathos, the bursts of sublimity, the plaintiveness, and the solemn grandeur of the music, cannot b described; it must be heard to be appreciated. It partakes of the character of the opera, itself derived from the Greek tragedy; and that in turn, like the poetry and music of the Hebrew school, was detiful composition actually carries us back to the earliest period of sacred history.

THE COUNTER MOVEMENT .- Caleb Cushing, at Newburyport, has been backing up most powerfully the movement made by Daniel Webster against the ultra whigs and Mr. Clay. All the eastern papers are full of his speech. It was two hours long, and went the whole for Capt. Tyler, vetoes and all.— This popular movement against Clay, now begun in the east, will produce terrible work, as it dashes over the country. In the coonskin campaign of 1840, Mr. Webster's great speeches at Saratoga, Patchogue, Wall street, and Richmond, "under the October sun," revolutionised the country. He has begun another campaign, and where is he to

CROTON CELEBRATION .- This affair which is to take place next Friday, will be the most splendid ever got up in this country on any occasion. There will probably be from 300,000 to half a million of persons present in the procession, and as spectators. The population of this city and Brooklyn is nearly 450,000, and there will be at least 50,000 from other places adjacent. Talk of the great Mass Convention at Dayton! Why it was nothing to be compared to this. We shall give a splendid description of the entire celebration, and we are preparing an ode and a history that will throw General George P. Morris's ode and Charles King's history completely into the shade. Our account will also be embellished with several most beautiful engravings of the aqueduct, at various points, sections, bridges, &c. &c. and form in itself the most graphic and complete history of the whole matter that will be published

TRAVELLING FROM NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS -THE EXPENSE.-A correspondent writes us a renuest that as all Southerners read the "Herald," we would give the exact prices of travelling between New York city and New Orleans. Upon inquiry, we find the prices to be nearly, or precisely as tollows: at any rate the whole expenses range under \$60, for the mere travelling on railroad, stage, or

\$57 25 This is a most expeditious route; being done in six or seven days. At Montgomery we find there is no delay, as boats are always in waiting to take pasengers on to Mobile the instant the stages arrive .-We learn, also, that it is likely the fare will be still

FINE ARTS.-We are pleased that our citizens evince so much love for works of art as to flock so numerously to the free exhibition of beautiful picures, at the National Academy Gallery, corner of Broadway and Leonard street. There has not been in our recollection a more valuable collection offered at auction. The sale takes place on Wednesday evening, 12th instant, at a quarter before seven o'clock. Every admirer of these objects of taste and refinement should embrace the present opportunity to attend. In the evenings the gallery is brilliantly

THEATRICALS.-Mr. George Vandenhoff has left for Philadelphia, where he is to play an engagement Hisstyle is chaste, but is too tame to create senso tion; and he lacks the genius which is necessary to constitute a great and popular actor.

Mr. and Mrs. Brougham have played every night this last week to very respectable houses. She is the best actress in genteel comedy now in this coun try, and the most lady-like in her style; withal she is the handsomest woman on the stage. She mus become a great favorite. Brougham is very like Power in personal appearance, and is a capital ac tor. His Sir Lucius O'Trigger was superior to ble performer; nevertheless he has a rich brogue, and a thorough knowledge of stage business. The part of Dazzle, in " London Assurance," was written by him, and he makes an Irishman of it, and

Mr. and Mrs. Seguin are engaged at the Park; and open on the 24th in Moses in Egypt. We have not heard who are engaged to support them; but these is plenty of musical talent now in the city to form a most excellent operatic corps.

CELESTE AT THE BOWERY .- This inimitable actress takes her last benefit to-night at the Bowery, and brings out one of the most splendid pieces ever go up in the country. She will continue here during the week. On Monday next she opens at the Ches nut street, Philadelphia, where she plays only week. She then goes to Boston, and returns to London by the middle of next month. Her return to Europe is hastened in consequence of the conduc-of her late husband's relatives to her, and the extraordinary behavior of her young daughter to

Musical Intelligence.-Concerts seem to be all the rage now, not only in this city and country, but through the whole province of Canada. Braham his son, Charles, Signor Nagel, Signor Nourritt, Madame de Goni, Mons. Knoop, and Mrs. Gibbs, have all been engaged giving brilliant concerts from Malden down to Quebec; and all with great success, particularly the first named individuals. The latter end of last week they were all congregated in Kingston, where Nagel gave a concert under the patronage of Lady Bagot on Thursday, and Braham under that of Sir Charles and his lady, on Saturday night, both of which were crowded.

OFFICE OF U. S MARSHAL -We understand that James Kelly is to be appointed to the office of U. S Marshal, which will be vacated by the windfall lately fallen to Silas M. Stilwell in Paris. Major Noah has given his influence to Mr. Kelly, and the thing is considered settled. Captain Tyler has only to ratify and record the thing. The vote has been taken in Military Hall, and decided in favor of Mr. Kelly.

NIBLO'S .- Signor Ribas' Concert went off with great eclat on Saturday evening. To-night, the magnificent pantomime of the Night Owl re sumes its run, together with the Four Lovers and Francois Ravel's astonishing contortions. Gabriel has one of those comic parts in the latter pantomime that he has made peculiarly his own-and the talent of the whole family is brought out in an eminent degree during the evening.

CHATHAM THEATRE.-The success of the Chat ham, as every body knows, is attributable to the enterprise and untiring zeal of the manager, the supe rior order of talent engaged, the variety and gran deur of the entertainments, and the low price of admission, which puts it within the power of all who wish, to witness the best dramatic productions. Tonight the best bill of the season is offered. Smith and Master Coleman are inimitable, Mr Lennox is a clever actor, and Mr. Mossop has no rival.

AMERICAN MUSEUM .- Every body knows or ought to know the original droll and comic Dr. Valentine. His humorous delineations at Niblo's a few years since, set the whole fashionable world into one universal burst of laughter and meriment. He is engaged at the American laughter and meriment. He is engaged at the American Muzeum for one week only, and will open a new budget of his comicalities. Mr. Nellis, born without arms, will perform another week; also Signor Vivaldi's mechanical figures, and other valuable attractions. We were wrong yesterday in attributing the article concerning "shilling shows" to any person in the American Museum. The manager with his large and fashionable audiences, has enough to do without caring for "shilling shows." The article alluded to, spoke of the black eyes, bare feet, savory smells, &c., generally found at any show where all are admitted who can raise a shilling, and from the de scription thus given, Peale's concern claims the coat as "a good fit," and is determined to wear it The sensitiveness of the "shilling manager" shows that the article hit him hard. "Let the galled ja le wince."

a determination not to be surpassed in the capacity of ca-terer for the public. He this week presents them with the celebrated Signer Blitz; whose fame is spread over the universe. Who has not heard of Blitz, the magician? Who has seen Blitz the ventraloquist? Who does not know Blitz the plate dancer, and the only one in existence who can accomplish that difficult feat. It is worth a dollar to behold Jenkins, the prince of comic chaps, whose delineations are unrivalled, and whose songs can not be surpassed, appears. Delarue, in his imitations of Forrest, Hamblin, &c. Rosalie will warble her sweet songs. Admission to the whole Museum, entertainments picture gallery, &c., one shilling.

City Intelligence.

A Sunday Monnino's, Henald wonth \$10,000.—On the night of the 6th of September last, the store of Messrs. J. Phillips & Co., of 141 Washington street, Boston, was entered by burglars, and valuable and costly laces, and other expensive goods, valued at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, stolen. Every exertion has since been made by the Boston police for the recovery of these goods, and the detection of the robbers, and on Saturday afternoon officers Relyea and Colvin, of this city, ascertained their where abouts, and recovered the whole amount. The Herald of Sunday morning contained an exclusive account of the re-covery, which Mr. Phillips, who happened to be in this city, read, and immediately went to the Police and identified the goods by the private store marks upon them. He had given up all hopes of their recovery, and but for the notice in the Herald would have left the city without knowledge of the success of our officers. Messrs. Relyes and Colvin obtained information on Friday that excited and Colvin obtained information on Friday that excited their suspicions, and the rogues having an inkling of fouts as to their safety, removed the trunks containing the goods three times during the day. By the most indefatigable ex-ertions the officers kept the trail, although different cartmen were engaged each time, and finally succeeded in finding the goods, but not the burglars. They were too cunning to be trapped, but cannot escape long. Let mer-chants and others thus see the value of a daily Herald.

cunning to be trapped, but cannot escape long. Let merchants and others thus see the value of a daily Herald.

And there may Keller in a Figure.—On Saturday evening James Goodwin and Hugh Crossie entered the Dutch porter house, No. 47 Ninth Avenue, below 18th street, and sat down to play a game of dominoes, when a young man named George Conkwright, locked over their shoulders, and a bystander named. Thomas Humphries, intimated that such an interference with the game was improper. Some words ensued, when Goodwin rose from the table to take the part of Humphries, and a challenge passed between him and Conkwright to go into the street to fight it out. They went out together and Conkwright was seen to strike him on the head, when he fell to the pavement and was taken up in a state of insensibility and died y esterday morning. A post mortem examination of the body was made by Professor Willard Parker and John Osborn, M. D., when it was ascertained that the skull was fractured from the lower part of the parietal bone through the occipital bone to the foramen magnum, in dithat the immediate cause of his death was compression of the brain produced by the fracture. Upon examination of the brain produced from the fell on the pavement, deceased being knocked down by a blow from Conkwright. The Cerency Jury returned a verdict "that James Goodwin came to his death by a violent blow feloniously inflicted by George Conkwright on the side of the head on the evaning of the 8th instant," Conkwright is safe in prisen. Goodwin was about 26 years of sage, a native of Ireland, and a son of John Goodwin of the 9th avenue.

Drowsed Daurs.—A man named Edmund Crowpen, recently a hand on board of the schooner Samuel Henry, from Virginis, was drowned at Judd's wharf, foot of Market treat about a week since, and his body found yesterday and interred by the coroner.

An CNGRATHUL RASCAL.—An Irishman, named Patrick Scanlan was arrested yesterday morning by officer Stokely he recovered Scan lan, and on sending for officer Stokely he recovered

Sin—
Your piper having a very wide and extensive circulation amongst ship owners, ship masters, packet agents, as well as all classes of the public in general, I think it highly essential to call your attention to the enclosed Act of the British Parliament, regulating the embarkation of emigrants to foreign ports; with a view to its publication in your valuable paper, for the information of the public in general, more particularly to persons who may be desirous to send for their relatives or friends, as giving them an opportunity of knowing the conditions on which they are to embark, &c. By giving it an insertion, you will confer a particular favor on

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH M'MURRAY,

100 Pine street.

Cotowial Passenors' Act.—The following is an analysis of this Act.—Any captain carrying passengers, on any voyage from any port or place in the United Kingtom, or in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, to or for any port or place out of Europe, and the being within the Mediterranean Sea, shall carry cons to every five tone, any port or place out of Europe, and the being within the Mediterranean Sea, shall carry cons to every five tone, than in proportion of the sea of each ship, the master and crew being included in, and forming part of, such prescribed number, and that no such ship shall, whatever be the tomage thereof, proceed on her voyage with or carry more passengers on board than in the following proportion to the space occupied by stores, not being the personal luggage of passengars.—that is to say, on the lower deck or platform, one passenger for every tea superficial feet; if such ship is not to pass within the tropice, during such voyage, than one passenger for every the superficial feet; if such ship is to pass within the tropics, duling such every such clear superficial feet, if such voyage is so computed in manner hereinafter man isoned not to exceed twelve weeks; and note passenger for every fifteen such clear superficial feet, if such voyage is so computed to exceed twelve weeks; and that, if any such ship, carrying passengers, upon any such voyage as aforesaid, shall carry any passengers beyond the proportions hereinfoore respectively mentioned, the muster of such ship shall carry passengers on any such voyage, in the proposed of the permanent structure of the vessel; and also the passengers upon any such voyage as aforesaid, while hall carry passengers on any favorage and such cases and the proportions hereinfoore respectively mentioned, the muster of such shall be not loss than six feet. The sleeping berths to be six feet in length of the permanent structure of the vessel; and also to the passengers and the proposed of the passengers and the passengers and the passengers s

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.-President Tyler re turned to Washington on Friday last, in fine health and renovated spirits. Go to work now, Captain, and do the business up smartly.

THE VALUE OF A SUNDAY MORNING HERALD .- A wealthy firm in Boston, recovered \$10,000 worth of valuable goods through an article published exclusively in Sunday morning's Herald, under the Police head. See city intelligence for particulars.

ARRIVALS .- Gales and Seaton, of the Nat telligencer, are at the Astor House, trying to find out and define their position-also to discover where they are going. A great many politicians are in a like predicament.

to find so great a falling off in passengers on the Eu-ropean steam packets. The British Queen sailed on Friday for Portsmouth and the continent with eleven passengers, the Duchesse of Orleans sailed next day for Havre with twenty; the Duchesse, however, is one of our splendid crack packets. We will now venture to record our opinion that our superior sailing packets must ultimately bear off the

GENERAL SCOTT, at the last accounts, was in Ohio, shooting coons, it is said. After the election, we will know the number he has killed, what kind of sport he has had, and whether he or Black Dan is the best shot.

Oy- Over three thousand members of the Fire Department will turn out in the great Croton celebration next Friday. The Fire Department has never been seen to such an advantage as it will be on this occasion.

GRAPES .- The most delicious grapes sent to this city are from the estate of Dr. Underhill, at Croton Point. A fine assortment of his rich Isabella grapes is now for sale by A. G. Crasto, 2 Barclay street. Try them.

FREE WATER—It's surprisingly strange that when an individual is elected to office he generally pur-sues the course of his own inclination, instead of consulting the wishes of his constituents, as in the case of the Croton Aqueduct Committee respecting

case of the Croton Aqueduct Committee respecting thewater.

By the law of 1834, approved by the electors of this city, Commissioners were appointed to bring the Croton water into the city—that done their labors ceased. The amount expended was to be raised by tax on the real and personal estate in the city. I believe it always was intended by a large majority of the people that the water should be free; and depend upon it that question will be mooted at the next charter election, and a majority elected is favor of making the water free without reference to party.

the next charter election, and a majority elected is favor of making the water free without reference to party.

It really appears the Committee act without reference to costs; the great number of officers and tax gatherers, recently appointed, will consume all the proceeds raised, from the few that will use it at present exorbitant prices.

Why not consult the wishes of the People? Let every citizen convey the water, for domestic purposes, into his dwelling, at his own cost; for all other purposes let it be paid for.

Thousands of dollars would likewise be saved to the city by adopting Brady's Patent Hydrant with two nosels, instead of the miserable apology now being put down, the wood work of which must be replaced every few years, at an enormous expense. The Patent Hydrant requires no wood in constructing, besides the advantage in case of fires, supplying two lengths of hose at the same time; besides saving twenty-five per cent in first cost.

Let the Committee consult the interest of the city by adopting this Hydrant at once; discontinue the public pumps; repeal the law authorizing the construction of public hydrants in the streets; vacate most of the offices recently made, and save their salaries to the city; allow all the free use of the water for domestic purposes, to be conveyed in dwellings at the owner's cost; pay the debt as oristnally contemplated, by tax, and then New York may well boast of her good water, a blessing to rich and poor alike.

In Banksuptey.

In Hank suptoy.

John F. Adriance, broker, N. Y.—Nov. 10.

John H. Waterhouse, merchant, N. Y., (compulsory, on complaint of Cutter, Cook & Co.)—Injunction granted Nov. 10.

TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.

07 THE FOLLOWING GENILEMEN HAVE on appointed as Aids and Marshals to the Temperance occasion for the 14th:-JOSEPH ELLIOTT, CHARLES MISSING.

MARSHALS OF THE LINE.

JAMES G. FORBES, A. MADDEN,
CHARLES RIDDELL, D. McLess,
MAJOR R. G. ALLEN, F. W. Welf,
James Latham. WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Grand Marshal.

07- SUCH WAS THE INTEREST CREATED BY the announcement of the sacred concert which took place last evening at St. Peter's Church, that long before it com-menced the church was crowded—sisle, galleries, and avenues. The performer and performance were per-fect—fully rehearsed in the harmonies of the great com-poser. Hundreds having been excluded by want of room, the concert will be repeated on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next.

OT-CHATHAM THEATRE.—Thorne, with his accustomed liberality and enterprise, produces another new drama to-night, on a scale of grandeur rarely seen. It is entitled the Renegade, or the Seige of Corinth, and having been some time in preparation, it is produced with every possible care, and with a most powerful cast—embracing the names of Messrs. Lennox, Wood, C. Mestay er, and Mrs. Thorne, in the principal characters. In addition to which, the drama of Perkin Warbeck, which was very successful on its first representation, is performed, with the farce of the Irishman in China, and the negro peculiarities of John Smith and Piccaniany Coleman. ication, a few weeks since, in several of the newspapers of this city, of an article from the London Athenseum, in reference to a new discovery—Opthalmic Surgery by the use of Prussia Acid. It may not be generally known that Dr. Wheeler, the celebrated Oculist of this city, has long used in his practice remedies of a similarly patent and effective character, whereby he has been enabled to remove cataracts, and other vital obstructions of the vision, without a resort to operation by instruments. This will, in part, account for the eminent success he has met with in his business, and for the well known distinguished reputation which he possesses as a practioner.

9G-GOING TO SEA.—All persons about going upon voyages, who wish for some pleasant reading to beguile the tedium of the passage, are invited to call at the office of the New World, No. 30 Ann street, and examine the cheap edition of new works. They will find a most agreeable variety at one tenth the cost of other editions.—History, Novels, Travels, Sciences, &c. &c., can be had at the New World office for from 12½ to 25 cents each.—Lieby's great work on Animal or Organic Chemistry, just published for two shillings.

675 THE ORIGINAL CROTON BADGE.—Superb scarfs, breast rosetts, Marshal's wands and batons, and all the necessary insignia for civic procession, may be had at the Societies' Furnishing Was chouse, No. 21 Center street, near Reade.

H. LIEBENARY,
Standard and Banner Painter.

eg-BALM OF COLUMBIA.—This delightful perfume will restore the hair even after the head has been hald for years. Certificates from the first men in the United States can be seen at 71 Maiden Lane. It prevents the hair from turning grey and keeps the head entirely free of dandruff, helping it to curl beautifully. It contains no oily substance, and no ladies toilette should be made without it.—There are many frauds and the only safe place to obtain the genuine is at 71 Maidea lane.

man's Lozenges never fail to cure where medicine can avail. We are often astonished at the great auccess attending these popular articles. Headache and seasickness cured in five or ten minutes, by Sherman's Camphor Lozenges, is about as speedy work as we know of. Dr. Sherman's warehouse is at 108 Nassau street. Ageats, Rushion & Aspinwall; Sands, 273 Broadway and 77 E. Broadway; Church's, 188 Bowery; and Codington, 273 Hudson street; and Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

TO MOTHERS.—In recommending the following article to the serious attention of mothers, we do so with the utmost confidence. The article is Dally's Pain Extractor, for burns, bruises, &c. &c. Its effects on burns is almost magical, relieving the instant it is applied, and by renewing it you will not suffer scarcely any pain from the burn. It is probably fresh on the memory of many, the case of a little girl at 113 Liberty, who was so dreadfully injured by her clothes taking fire, that three or four of our first physicians in this city entirely gave her up, yet this salve saved her life, and she is well. We earnestly recommend fathers and mothers to have this article in their houses at all times, ready to be used, besides it is the best thing for cuts or bruises that can be had. Remember it can be found at 71 Maiden lane.

07- EVERY BODY IS PLEASED WITH THE EX tract of Sarsuparille, prepared by the College of Medi-cine and Pharmacy. And no wonder. This preparation is many degrees stronger than any of the others offered for sale, and it costs only about one-third of the price of the others. Sold in large bottles at 75 cents each. Cases of half a dozen \$3 50—one dozen \$6 00.

(I)—THE TONIC MIXTURE of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy is one of the most invaluable medicines everoffered to the afflicted. Have you lost your appetite?—have you become debilitated?—have you got pimples ou your face? Take one or two bottles of this mixture and become well. Sold in bottles at \$1 each, at 97 Nassau street.

treet..

THE NEW FRENCH MEDICINES, sold by the College of Medicine and Pharmacy are meeting an astonishing sale. Look at the advertisement in another column headed "Private Medicine Chests." IMPORTANT INTELLECTUAL MOVE-

MENTS— Newspaper-Literary-Medical.

Having made all the proliminary arrangements for several fresh intellectual enterprises of different kinds, but all having reference to the present stirring age of the world, in politics, science, literature and the fine arts, we proceed to announce what these projects are—as follows:— FIRST—A REPORT OF ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH FROM DANIEL WESSTER.

It is now generally understood that Daniel Webster, It is now generally understood that Daniel Webster, who is at present on a visit to New Hampshire, will reach this city on the 20th inst.—and that very soon thereafter he will deliver another GREAT SPEECH on the present condition of the country, in all its foreign and domestic concerns. Having made arrangements to report this speech verbatim, with all the responses of his hearers, and to issue it in less time than any other newspaper establishment in New York, we now challenge the publishers of the New York Tribune, or any other newspaper establishment, for the sum of \$500, or any amount under that, the losers to pay it over to a fund to feed and fuel the poor next winter, that we will beat them in execution, accuracy and despatch in the reporting of that speech. We pause for a reply.

SECOND-NEW AND IMPORTANT SERIES OF THE NEW YORK LANGET. We have also made arrangements to begin a new series of the Naw Yonk Lancer.

We have also made arrangements to begin a new series of the Naw Yonk Lancer, a highly popular medical journal—and to report all the lectures, cliniques, cases, &c. that may distinguish the approaching sessions of the two medical schools of this city. The lectures and operations of Doctors Mott, Pattison, Revere, and others of the University School, will be accurately reported in a condensed or verbatim form, as interest may warrant. Those also given at the old school will receive the same attention. Several competent medical gentlemen are engaged for this important scientific service—and the whole will be given in the Naw Yoak Lancer, the price of which, in consequence of the expenditures and improvements, will be advanced, in November next, from its present price to Five Dellars per annus, or 12½ cents each number. Let the University School bring as many suits for libel as they choose, we shall prove to the world that we can do talent—even theirs—perfect justice, in spite of ingratitude—and that we shall contribute as much to the advancement of true medical science on this continent, as any school or set of men in criticole.

THIRD.—THE NEW YORK LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE-LITERARY, POETICAL AND FASHIONABLE MONTHLY

We have also almost completed our preparations for the publication of a magazine under this name, which will be got up in a style of beauty, talent, genius, and extra radinary excellence, entirely unprecedented in the history of art or literature in this country. Particulars of this asgnificent project will be given hereafter. It will be laued probably in November, at \$6 per annum—and sold to 0 cents per number.

t 50 cents per number.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT,

North-west corner of Nassau and Fulton street

NEW York, 8th Oct. 1842

Sunday, October 9-6 P. M.

When a flagrant act of injustice to an individual, a that in the case of Boorman, Johnston & Co. is perpetrated by people of some consideration is a community, an under color of the sanction of the law, it is natural to sup pose, that the example would not be without its influence that the contagion would spread, and that unprinciple men would eagerly seize upon the event to further the own tortuous schemes. We have been looking for some such results in the transactions of the day, when general misfortune and the stagnation of business, spread a strong temptation in the path of the unscrupulous. We are sorry to say that we have not been disappointed. We have heard of many cases of persons of wealth, and heretofore of some consideration, who have made no other answer to a just claim for the fulfilment of a conract, than a cool, barefaced, and supercilious reference tract, than a coot, carrances, and supercinous reserves, to the opinion of Daniel Lord, Esq. as their ultimatum; and this on the part of some, who have for years gambled successfully in stocks. We have now public repudiation on the part of States for law quibbles, and we have private repudiation on the part of merchants, bank presidents, and lawyers, on stock contracts, for law quibbles. How long before this spirit will extend itself rom stock contracts to bargains in merchandize?

The Bostonians seem to be in a great ferment, because a little shipplaster concern called the Phoenix Bank, has exploded. Bank after bank, and company after company, may go down in New York, destroying \$10,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in a year, and it is regarded with perfect nem chalence. When it is discovered, however, that one or two firms in the neighborhood of Boston, have absorbed the "facilities" of the Phonix Bank, capital \$300,000, the consternation is immense, as if that was not the legiti mate end of all paper concerns. The condition of the

The safety fund banks have the right to pay instalments to the Comptroller, on account of fund in the bills of the broken banks, until after the 12th instant, after which time that privilege ceases. The only demand which has existed for the broken bills, has been for this purpose, and the rates are now as follows :-

Commercial, Buffalo, 23 perct. Lyons, 23 "Commercial, Oswego 23 Watervliet, 23 "Clinton County, 23 "When this demand shall have ceased, the probability is, that discount will greatly increase. The greatest evil which now hangs over the people of

the United States, is undoubtedly mercantile discredit and financial dishonor. The origin of these evils is, un' doubtedly, the paper or credit system, by which States, corporations, and individuals, contracted greater debts, than by any possibility they could pay. The bankrupt law came to the relief of individuals, and released them from the trap, into which they were allured by the temprom the trap, into which they were allured by the temp-tations of paper money. The States being sovereign and independent, could have no relief but in repudiation, which has been resorted to by some States, under the ex-citement and tone given to popular opinion by the efforts to pass the bankrupt law. This has nearly ruined the American character for honesty, as is evident in the fact, that the credit of the federal government is destroyed abroad. That government mover dishonered its liabiliabroad. That government never dishonored its llabili-ties; but foreign capitalists cannot understand why, when individuals and communities are separately dishon-est, that they should be collectively trustworthy. They may be collectively able to pay a debt, which separately they cannot meet; but if the will is wanting in one case, it may be inferred in the other. Moreover, the federal revernment has itself not accele assistant. it may be inferred in the other. Moreover, the federat government has itself not acted consistently. The revolu-tion of 1840, was effected partly by charging against the former administration, that its expenses had exceeded its revenue; and yet, that administration, after twelve years power, left a debt of \$4,500,000 only. The new adminisrevenue; and yet, that administration, after twelve years power, left a debt of \$4,600,000 only. The new administration has, in the face of their avowed principles, increased that debt in eighteen months to \$31,000,000. Such a movement is not calculated to restore confidence. Further, with a deficient revenue, they passed a law giving away part of that revenue, and diminished the remainder by passing a protective tariff, thereby violating the implied pledge contained in the compromise act. The Trensury now is in a deplorable condition, with a deficient revenue, with an existing debt of \$31,000,000, without the ability to borrow a dellar, and no means to carry on the government in future, but by borrowing. It is very plain, that with this accumulation of discredit, the country cannot long hang together. Its credit must be retrieved, and its debts paid. It is proposed for the federal government to assume the debts of the States. Why the government cannot take care of its own debt, and has not the ability to make that debt any larger.

If the government cannot borrow \$6,000,000 when it ows but \$31,000,000, how much can it command when it assumes the payment of \$200,000,000, for which it never got any equivalent? What then is to be done? The answer is plain. The insolvent States ewe debts which they say they cannot pay. Very well, how much can they pay?

swer is plain. The insolvent States we debts which they say they cannot pay. Very well, how much can they pay? Illinois owes, say \$16,000,000, bearing an interest of \$960,000 or 6 per cent. If she cannot pay 6 per cent, can she pay 3 per cent, 2 per cent, or 1 per cent? Whatever she can pay, pay at once; show some disposition to pay; let the next legislature, which meets in December, resolve that the debts shall be paid some time or other, and let a present payment, if it is ever so small, be made as an earnest of good intention. The whole difficulty will then be settled. good intention. The whole difficulty will then be settled. The damning-surse of an indisposition to pay will be removed, and credit will be restored in all its branches. For who that looks at the hardy, industrious and intelligent population of the great west can doubt their ability to pay in time? This determination to pay must also be accompanied with a firm resolve not to borrow any more. In Illinois some funds, say \$1,500,000, are necessary to finish the Illinois and Michigan canal. This being for a useful purpose, and to assist in paying the old debt, can be got. Illinois was one of the first States to resudiate. A reformenois was one of the first States to repudiate. A reforma-tion commenced there, and the whole face of things is changed. We doubt not but under its new rulers, Illinois will take some steps of the kind. It may now be the more will take some steps of the kind. It may now be the more readily done, that the people are relieved from the burden of bank paper. The two banks of that State had a capital of \$5,423,185, which in former years yielded their proprietors in Wall street and elsewhere, an average of 7 per cent, making an anoual tax upon Illinois of \$379,621, paid for the privilege of taking bank promises instead of gold for their wheat. This sum appropriated to purposes of common honesty, will pay half the interest on their debt. Michigan is another State which has been swindled by the paper system, and has intelligence enough to discover

the paper system, and has intelligence enough to discover that the remedy is not in the same system. The State debt of that State is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF BONDS ISSUED BY THE STATE OF MICHIGAN AND THE YEARLY AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE SAME.

To whom Principle Am't of per issued. when p'ble. issue, cent | 1836. | May 1, | Morris canal & banking Co. | May 1, | Detroit & Fontise R R Co. | April 1, | R. Abbott. Andior General July 1, | Board Regents of Jan. 1st, 1859 | 100,000 6 | July 1, | Morris canal & banking Co. | 1839. | John Co. | Jan. 1st, 1859 | 100,000 6 | Jan. 1st, 1859 | Jan. 1st, 185 July - 1658 100,000 6 6,000 Jan. 1st, 1859 20,000 6 1,700 Jan. lat. 1560 40.000 6 2400 July 15, 1842 31,000 7 2,170

\$5,611,000 These stocks, issued to the Morris Canal, it is well nown, were made over to the United States Bank, under the guarantee of that institution to the State for the paynent to the State of Michigen. We believe about \$2,00 000 thn State never got anything for. Of this stock \$3,-850,000 are pledged for the debt of the United States Bank in London. A law of the State legislature at its last session, provided for a settlement, by which the bonds, for which nothing had been received, should be returned and cancelled. This would probably have been done but for cancelled. This would probably have been done but for want of power on the part of the trustees of the U. States Bank, to release the bonds in Europe. This will reduce the debt to such an amount as the State has received an equivalent for, and provision will most undoubtedly be made for their full payment. The State being nearly without banks, is released from the onerous tax for the support of paper money, and its ability to part it just debts is by so much increased. Its credit has indeed greatly suffered by the lawless an i ridiculous issues of State scrip to circulate as money, to the extent of \$220,000, which is now the severest burden upon the people of that State.

In regard to the State of Ohio, we recently made some statements. The means of that State are equal to its lia-

In regard to the State of Ohio, we recently made some statements. The means of that State are squal to its liabilities. Its misfortune has been, that it fell into the hands of stockjobbers and paper mongers. When a State places its affairs in the hands of a broker, it not only gives itself up to plunder, but lends itself as a stockjobbing instrument to ruin other property. The idea of a sovereign and independent State putting its facal affairs in o the hands of a paltry broker's house, which lives by its commissions, is absurd in the extreme; almost every State in the Union has experienced the evils of such a course, and none more has experienced the evils of such a course, and none more so than Illinois and Ohio. We noticed yesterday large sales of the latter stock at the board of brokers, say to the extent of \$70,000, of which \$50,000 were sold without re erve. It was said on account of the late Marquis of Hert ford, whose estate is in process of settlement. These stocks were evidently recklessly sold, and in the present state of the market were calculated to produce a great effect upon the prices. A similar movement in New York str would make a difference of several per cent; as it was, the Ohio fell † per cent only. A broker having a peremptory sale of this kind to make, may further his own views by using it to depress the markets, in order to buy for con tracts, or on speculation. And the credit of the State parently suffers in order to put a few dollars in the poof a mercenary broker.